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JC690 U.S. PTO

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of )  
)  
Tetsuya Kawamoto, Hideki Yamada, Hiroyuki )  
Kobayashi, Minoru Shimada, Kingo Ohmura )  
and Asami Wakabayashi )  
)  
For: TEMPERATURE SENSOR, METHOD )  
OF PRODUCING SAME AND )  
METHOD OF MOUNTING SAME TO )  
A CIRCUIT BOARD )

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San Francisco, California

**Box Patent Application**  
Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

By Express Mail No.: EL195032454US  
Dated: April 5, 2000

PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of inventors TETSUYA  
KAWAMOTO, HIDEKI YAMADA, HIROYUKI KOBAYASHI, MINORU SHIMADA,  
KINGO OHMURA and ASAMI WAKABAYASHI, for "TEMPERATURE SENSOR,  
METHOD OF PRODUCING SAME AND METHOD OF MOUNTING SAME TO A CIRCUIT  
BOARD". Enclosed are:

1. Seventeen (17) pages of the specification, including twenty (20) claims and an abstract;
2. Four (4) sheets of drawings;
3. A DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION of the inventors.
4. An ASSIGNMENT of the invention to MURATA MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Form PTO-1595, and a check to cover the \$40.00 fee.

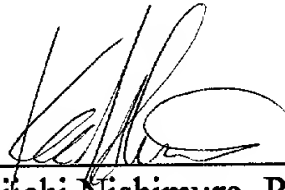
5. Certified copies of Japanese Appln. 11-102965, filed April 9, 1999, Appln. 11-146799, filed May 26, 1999, and Appln. 11-234109, filed August 20, 1999 upon which this application claims priority.
6. Please send all correspondence related to this application to Keiichi Nishimura, Reg. No. 29,093, at:

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The filing fee is calculated to be \$768.00, a check for which is enclosed. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 13-1030. This authorization is provided in duplicate.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: April 5, 2000.

  
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
APPLICATION FOR PATENT

TEMPERATURE SENSOR, METHOD OF PRODUCING SAME AND  
METHOD OF MOUNTING SAME TO A CIRCUIT BOARD

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Background of the Invention

This invention relates to a temperature sensor provided with lead lines or planar lead terminals and, more particularly, to such a temperature sensor comprising a thermistor. The invention also relates to a method of producing such a sensor, as well as to a method of mounting such a sensor to a circuit board.

A thermistor element with a negative temperature coefficient (or an NTC thermistor element) is usually used as the temperature sensing element for such a temperature sensor and is sometimes directly contacted to a target object, such as a CPU carried on a mother board, in order to accurately measure its temperature. Figs. 10A and 10B show an example of prior art temperature sensor 101 of this type for detecting the heat generated by a CPU 2 connected to a printed circuit board 105 through a socket 4, the temperature sensor 101 being contacted to a DC fan 3 for cooling the CPU 2. The prior art temperature sensor 101 is characterized as having lead lines 106 and 107 which are made, for example, of a plated wire such as a hard copper or steel wire covered with copper or stranded soft copper wires and hence have no elasticity. Thus, it was necessary to use an adhesive agent 109 to securely attach the temperature sensing element 108 of the sensor 101 to the DC fan 3 as shown in Fig. 10A or to adjust

the length of the lead lines 106 and 107 according to the distance between the circuit board 5 and the DC fan 3.

By the method of using the adhesive agent 109 to attach the temperature sensing element 108 to the DC fan 3 as shown in Fig. 10A, an extra  
 5 step for the attachment becomes necessary in the production process and the positioning is not an easy task. By the method of adjusting the length of the lead lines 106 and 107 to make the contact between the temperature sensing element 108 and the DC fan 3 as shown in Fig. 10B, the lengths of the two lead lines 106 and 107 must be individually adjusted. Vibrations of the DC fan 3, furthermore,  
 10 make it difficult to maintain a constant positional relationship between the temperature sensing element 108 and the DC fan 3, causing difficulties in making an accurate temperature detection.

For producing temperature sensors provided with planar lead terminals, the lead terminals are produced from a lead frame in order to automate  
 15 the assembly process and to reduce variations in the accuracy in shapes and sizes. Fig. 11 shows a lead frame 151 to which is attached a temperature sensing element 152. The lead frame 151 is molded so as to comprise a linearly elongated belt-shaped base part 151a and a plurality of pairs of planar lead parts 151b extending perpendicularly from the base part 151a. The temperature  
 20 sensing element 152 is of a structure having terminal electrodes 152a on its two mutually oppositely facing terminal end surfaces and is inserted in the gap between the tip sections 151c of the pair of planar lead parts 151b. The tip sections 151c of the planar lead parts 151b and the terminal electrodes 152a of the temperature sensing element 152 are electrically connected by using a solder  
 25 material (not shown) or the like.

It is not easy, however, to thus insert temperature sensing elements 152 into the gaps formed on the lead frame 151 in a neatly aligned manner in the direction of the thickness because the contact surface areas  
 between the tip sections 151c of the planar lead parts 151b and the temperature  
 30 sensing element 152 are small. Even after temperature sensing elements 152 are

inserted, another problem is that they cannot always be positioned stably with respect to the tip sections 151c of the planar lead parts 151b in terms of the orientation (as shown in Fig. 12A) or the position (as shown in Fig. 12B).

## 5 Summary of the Invention

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide an improved temperature sensor having elastic lead lines with spring characteristics such that its temperature sensing element and a target object for temperature measurement can be dependably contacted.

10 It is another object of this invention to provide such a temperature sensor which is designed such that its lead lines will bend in a desired direction and hence that its temperature sensing element and the target object can be even more dependably contacted.

15 It is further an object of this invention to provide a method of mounting such a temperature sensor to a printed circuit board.

It is still another object of this invention to provide a temperature sensor with its lead terminals and the temperature sensing element connected securely and dependably, as well as a method of producing such temperature sensors.

20 A temperature sensor according to a first embodiment of this invention, with which one of the objects above can be accomplished, may be characterized as comprising a temperature sensing element such as an NTC thermistor element with electrodes thereon, and elongated electrically conductive lead lines made of an elastic material each attached to a corresponding one of  
25 these electrodes. The lead lines may preferably each have a non-straight part such that, when these lead lines are inserted into throughholes prepared through a base board, the non-straight parts are hooked at the throughholes and the portions of the lead lines above the base board will stand up obliquely. These non-straight parts may be formed each in a semi-circular form and/or by bending,

all in a same direction. The temperature sensing element and the lead lines may be covered by an electrically insulating material.

Another temperature sensor according to a second embodiment of this invention, having its lead terminals and temperature sensing element  
 5 connected securely and dependably, may be characterized as comprising a temperature sensing element such as an NTC thermistor element with electrodes on mutually oppositely facing surfaces thereof and a pair of elongated electrically conductive planar lead terminals each being twisted such that their top end parts face each other with a gap therebetween and the temperature sensing element is  
 10 sandwiched between the top end parts in this gap.

Such temperature sensors with twisted planar lead terminals can be produced by producing temperature sensing elements each having electrodes on its mutually oppositely facing main surfaces, forming a lead frame comprising a linearly elongated base part and a plurality of pairs of planar lead parts  
 15 extending perpendicularly therefrom, twisting each of these planar lead parts such that each of these pairs has top end parts which face each other with a gap in between, inserting these temperature sensing elements each between the mutually facing top end parts of a corresponding one of these pairs of planar lead parts, electrically connecting the electrodes to the top end parts of, and cutting each of  
 20 the planar lead parts from the base part to form lead terminals of specified lengths.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and form  
 25 a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front view of a temperature sensor according to a first embodiment of this invention;

Fig. 2 is a sketch of the temperature sensor of Fig. 1 when it is being used for detecting the temperature of a target apparatus;

Fig. 3 is a diagonal view of a variation of the temperature sensor according to the first embodiment of this invention;

5 Fig. 4 is a sketch of the temperature sensor of Fig. 3 when it is being used for detecting the temperature of a target apparatus;

Fig. 5 is a partially sectional horizontal view of another variation of the temperature sensor according to the first embodiment of this invention;

10 Figs. 6A and 6B are partially sectional horizontal views of still other variations of the temperature sensor according to the first embodiment of this invention;

Fig. 7 is a front view of a temperature sensor according to a second embodiment of this invention;

15 Fig. 8 is a sketch of the temperature sensor of Fig. 7 when it is being used for detecting the temperature of a target apparatus;

Figs. 9A, 9B, 9C and 9D are diagonal views showing temperature sensors according to the second embodiment of this invention at different stages of their production;

20 Figs. 10A and 10B are sketches of a prior art temperature sensor when it is being used for detecting the temperature of a target apparatus;

Fig. 11 is a diagonal view of a lead frame with temperature sensing elements attached to it for producing prior art temperature sensors; and

Figs. 12A and 12B are sketches of prior art temperature sensors with their temperature sensing elements displaced.

25 Throughout herein, some like or equivalent components such as the target apparatus of which the temperature is being detected are indicated by the same numerals and may not necessarily be described repetitiously.

### Detailed Description of the Invention

The invention is described next by way of examples. Fig. 1 shows a temperature sensor 11 according to one embodiment of this invention, comprising an NTC thermistor element 12 having a pair of terminal electrodes 13 and 14 formed on its mutually oppositely facing main surfaces, lead lines 15 and 16 each with one end attached to a corresponding one of these terminal electrodes 13 and 14 (say, by a solder material (not shown)), a first outer cover 17a of an electrically insulating resin material covering the thermistor element 12 and a second outer cover 17b of also an electrically insulating resin material covering the lead lines 15 and 16 except over their other ends. The terminal electrodes 13 and 14 may comprise Ag, Cu, Au, Pt or an alloy containing any of these. The NTC thermistor element 12 may not necessarily be in the shape of a chip but may be planar, for example, of a circular disk shape.

According to an example, the lead lines 15 and 16 comprise phosphor bronze with hardness 1/2H, having a circular sectional shape with diameter 0.4mm. The material for the lead lines 15 and 16 may also be german silver, beryllium, SUS, a Cu-Ti alloy, brass or any of these with plating, as long as it has more spring-like elastic characteristic than a hard copper or steel line covered with a copper covering.

The first outer cover 17a is for the purpose of protecting the NTC thermistor element 12 from the environment and also for keeping it electrically insulated, comprising, for example, an epoxy resin or a phenol resin with superior insulating characteristic and resistance against heat. The second outer cover 17b is preferably of a material such as a polyethylene resin that is not only electrically insulating but also elastic and flexible, corresponding to the spring-like elastic characteristic of the lead lines 15 and 16. The first and second outer covers 17a and 17b may be of the same resin material. In such a case, a polyethylene resin or a silicone resin may be favorably used. Alternatively, an insulating tube may be used to cover the lead lines 15 and 16.



As shown in Fig. 2, the temperature sensor 11 thus structured was tested by contacting its thermistor element 12 to the DC fan 3 connected to a CPU 2 in order to detect its temperature. The length of the lead lines 15 and 16 was made somewhat longer than the vertical separation between the DC fan 3 and the printed circuit board 5 supporting the thermistor element 12 such that an elastic contact was accomplished with a biasing compressive force between the DC fan 3 and the thermistor element 12 because the lead lines 15 and 16 were of a material having a spring-like elastic characteristic.

If the lead lines 15 and 16 are simply inserted into throughholes (not shown) through the printed circuit board 105 in a direction more or less perpendicular to its surface and the CPU 2 with the DC fan 3 is lowered from above after the temperature sensor 11 is fastened to the circuit board 5 (say, by soldering), the lead lines 15 and 16 may fail to bend in the desired direction or be crushed by the vertical downward force. According to a preferred variation to the first embodiment of the invention, as shown generally at 11' in Fig. 3, kinked parts 15a and 16a are provided respectively to the lead lines 15 and 16 where the lead lines 15a and 16a are bent in the same direction in a nearly semi-circular arcuate form. The second outer cover 17b according to this embodiment is made somewhat shorter so as not to cover the kinked parts 15a and 16a for the convenience in the operations for mounting the sensor 11' to the printed circuit board 5 by inserting the lead lines 15 and 16 into throughholes 5a provided through the circuit board 5 and soldering them thereto. In other aspects, the sensor 11' is identical to the sensor 11 described above with reference to Fig. 1.

As shown in Fig. 4, the temperature sensor 11' thus improved was tested similarly by contacting its thermistor element 12 to the DC fan 3 connected to a CPU 2. The length of the lead lines 15 and 16 between the thermistor element 12 and the kinked parts 15a and 16a was made somewhat longer than the vertical separation between the DC fan 3 and the printed circuit board 5 such that an elastic contact was accomplished with a biasing compressive force between the

DC fan 3 and the thermistor element 12. The circuit board 5 used for this test had thickness 1.6mm, having throughholes 5a with diameter 1mm.

As the sensor 11' is set on the circuit board 5 with the lead lines 15 and 16 inserted perpendicularly into their respective throughholes 5a, its downward motion is stopped when the kinked parts 15a and 16a hit against the top surface of the circuit board 5. In order to further advance the lead lines 15 and 16 downward, the lead lines 15 and 16 are tilted in the direction opposite to the direction in which the kinked parts 15a and 16a are curved. By thus maneuvering the sensor 11', the lead lines 15 and 16 can be further partially inserted into the throughholes 5a until the lower ends of the arcuate kinked parts 15a and 16a become stuck against the inner walls of the throughholes 5a. By this time, the bottom ends of the lead lines 15 and 16 have penetrated the throughholes 5a and are on the other side of the circuit board 5, although the top portions of the arcuate lead lines 15 and 16 are still above the top surface level of the circuit board 5, and the sensor 11' is tilted at an angle of about 45° with respect to the circuit board 5, as shown in Fig. 4.

With the kinked parts 15a and 16a thus hooked and anchored to the throughholes 5a, the sensor 11' is less likely to be dislocated from the circuit board 5 even if there are vibrations, or to fall in the direction opposite to the direction in which it is tilted. The sensor 11' is then fastened to the circuit board 5 by applying a solder material 18. Since the sensor 11' is thus obliquely oriented already when the CPU 2 is lowered from above, the lead lines 15 and 16 do not bend in a wrong direction as the DC fan 3 presses the thermistor element 12 downward. Since the lead lines 15 and 16 are made of an elastic flexible material, as explained above, the thermistor element 12 remains in contact with the DC fan 3 securely and dependably.

As a variation, the lead lines 15 and 16 may each be formed, as shown in Fig. 5, with a bend 15b or 16b instead of a kinked part such that, as they are perpendicularly inserted into the corresponding throughholes 5a in the circuit board 5, the top parts supporting the thermistor element 12 become

automatically tilted. The angle of the bend may be appropriately selected between 0 and 90°.

Figs. 6A and 6B show further variations wherein the lead lines 15 and 16 are each provided with both a kinked part 15a or 16b designed such that the portions on both sides of each kink (or the semi-circularly arcuate part) make a specified angle between 0 and 90°.

Fig. 7 shows a temperature sensor 51 according to a second embodiment of this invention, comprising an NTC thermistor element 52 having a pair of terminal electrodes 53 and 54 formed on its mutually oppositely facing main surfaces, lead terminals 55 and 56 each with its top end parts 55a or 56a attached to a corresponding one of these terminal electrodes 53 and 54 (say, by a solder material (not shown)) and an outer cover 57 of an electrically insulating resin material covering the thermistor element 52 and the lead terminals 55 and 56 except their bottom end parts 55b and 56b. The NTC thermistor element 52 may not necessarily be in the shape of a chip but may be planar, for example, of a circular disk shape.

The lead terminals 55 and 56 may comprise phosphor bronze with hardness 1/2H and are planar, having a rectangular cross-sectional shape. The material for the lead terminals 55 and 56 may also be german silver, beryllium, SUS, a Cu-Ti alloy, brass or any of these with plating. The lead terminals 55 and 56 are twisted by 90° at a position proximal to their top end parts 55a and 56a such that the direction of thickness for the top end parts 55a and 56b is different from that of the bottom end parts 55b and 56b by 90°. In other words, although the bottom end parts 55b and 56b of the lead terminals 55 and 56 are parallel to each other, their top end parts 55a and 56a face each other with a gap in between.

Fig. 8 shows the temperature sensor 51 thus structured being set on a base board 5 to measure the temperature of the DC fan 3 of a CPU 2 set also on the same base board 5 through a socket 4. Because the lead terminals 55 and 56 are made of an elastic material with a spring-like characteristic, the NTC thermistor element 52 can remain in contact with the DC fan 3 reliably even

without the use of any adhesive agent therebetween or having the lengths of the lead terminals 55 and 56 carefully adjusted.

The outer cover 57 may comprise a polyethylene resin. When a same resin material is used to cover both the NTC thermistor element 52 and the lead terminals 55 and 56, a silicone resin may be used as well as a polyethylene resin. As explained with reference to Fig. 1, the outer cover 57 may be separated into a part for covering the NTC thermistor element 52 and another part for covering the lead terminals 55 and 56. The cover for the NTC thermistor element 52 is for protection against the environment and to keep it electrically insulated. For this reason, an epoxy resin, a phenol resin or a glass material with superior insulating characteristic and resistance against heat is preferred. The part of the outer cover 57 for the protection of the lead terminals 55 and 56 should preferably be of a material such as a polyethylene resin that is not only electrically insulating but also flexible, corresponding to the spring-like elastic characteristic of the lead terminals 55 and 56.

The temperature sensors 51 may be produced first by preparing many NTC thermistor elements 52 having formed thereon terminal electrodes 52 comprising Ag, Cu, Au, Pt or their alloy so as to serve as temperature sensing elements. Let the dimensions of these NTC thermistor elements 52 be 0.3-1.5mm in length, 0.3-1.5mm in width and 0.3-1.0mm in height.

Next, lead frames 160 each having a linearly elongated belt-like base part 161 and a plurality of pairs of planar lead parts 155 and 156 perpendicularly extending therefrom, as shown in Fig. 9A, are prepared. Such lead frames 160 may be formed, for example, by a chemical etching or press method on a metallic plate comprising phosphor bronze. Each of the planar lead parts 155 and 156 may be 0.3-0.6mm in width and 0.2-0.3mm in thickness.

Next, each of the planar lead parts 155 and 156 is twisted by 90° by a press method as shown in Fig. 9B such that top end parts 155a and 156a of each pair of planar lead parts 155 and 156 face each other. In order to keep the lead terminals 55 and 56 in an elastic condition, it is preferable that the planar

lead parts 155 and 156 of the lead frame 160 be twisted near their top end parts 155a and 156a.

Next, as shown in Fig. 9C, the NTC thermistor element 52 is inserted in the gap between the top end parts 155a and 156a of each pair of planar lead parts 155 and 156 and the electrodes 53 and 54 on the main surfaces of the NTC thermistor element 52 are connected respectively to the top end parts 155a and 156a of the planar lead parts 155 and 156, say, by using a solder material (not shown).

Next, the lead frame 160 with many NTC thermistor elements 52 thus attached is held upside down such that the longitudinally elongated belt-like base part 161 will be above the planar lead parts 155 and 156 and is lowered such that the NTC thermistor elements 52 and specified portions of the planar lead parts 155 and 156 are soaked in a polyethylene resin 170 which is later hardened. Thus, the NTC thermistor elements 52 and the specified portions of the planar lead parts 155 and 156 become covered with the outer cover 57.

Finally, the planar lead parts 155 and 156 are cut at specified positions and separated from the linearly elongated belt-like base part 161 of the lead frame 160 so as to obtain the individual temperature sensors 51 having the lead terminals 55 and 56 with desired lengths as shown in Fig. 7.

The temperature sensor 51 thus structured is advantageous wherein the terminal electrodes 53 and 54 on the main surfaces of the thermistor element 52 make surface-to-surface contacts with the top end parts 155a and 156a of the planar lead parts 155 and 156 over a relatively large area. This means that the solder can be applied over larger areas and hence the attachment can be made more secure and dependable. Thus, position and orientation of the thermistor element 52 are less likely to change.

Although the invention has been described above by way of only a small number of examples, these examples are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. Many modifications and variations are possible within the scope of this invention. For example, the temperature sensing element need not be an

[illegible]

What is claimed is:

1. A temperature sensor comprising:  
a temperature sensing element having electrodes thereon;  
elongated electrically conductive lead lines each attached to a  
corresponding one of said electrodes, said lead lines being elastic.
2. The temperature sensor of claim 1 wherein said lead lines each  
have one end attached to the corresponding one electrode and a non-straight part  
proximal to the other end thereof.
3. The temperature sensor of claim 2 wherein said lead lines are each  
bent approximately in a semi-circular form in a same direction at said non-straight  
part.
4. The temperature sensor of claim 2 wherein said lead lines are each  
bent in a same direction at said non-straight part.
5. The temperature sensor of claim 4 wherein said lead lines are each  
bent also approximately in a semi-circular form in a same direction at said non-  
straight part.
6. The temperature sensor of claim 1 wherein said conductive lead  
lines comprise a material selected from the group consisting of phosphor bronze,  
german silver, beryllium, SUS, Cu-Ti alloys, brass, plated phosphor bronze,  
plated german silver, plated beryllium, plated SUS, plated Cu-Ti alloys and plated  
brass.

7. The temperature sensor of claim 1 further comprising an electrically insulating cover which covers said temperature sensing element and said lead lines.

8. The temperature sensor of claim 1 wherein said temperature sensing element is an NTC thermistor element.

9. A temperature sensor comprising:  
a temperature sensing element having electrodes on mutually oppositely facing main surfaces thereof; and  
a pair of elongated electrically conductive planar lead terminals each having a top end part and being twisted, the top end parts of said pair facing each other with a gap therebetween, said temperature sensing element being sandwiched between said top end parts in said gap, each of said top end parts being electrically connected to a corresponding one of said electrodes.

10. The temperature sensor of claim 9 wherein said planar lead terminals are elastic.

11. The temperature sensor of claim 9 wherein said planar lead terminals are twisted at positions proximal to said top end parts.

12. The temperature sensor of claim 9 wherein said planar lead terminals comprise a material selected from the group consisting of phosphor bronze, german silver, beryllium, SUS, Cu-Ti alloys, brass, plated phosphor bronze, plated german silver, plated beryllium, plated SUS, plated Cu-Ti alloys and plated brass.



13. The temperature sensor of claim 9 further comprising an electrically insulating cover which covers said temperature sensing element and said lead terminals.

14. The temperature sensor of claim 9 wherein said temperature sensing element is an NTC thermistor element.

15. A method of producing temperature sensors, said method comprising the steps of:

producing temperature sensing elements each having electrodes on mutually oppositely facing main surfaces thereof;

5 forming a lead frame comprising a linearly elongated base part and a plurality of pairs of planar lead parts extending perpendicularly from said base part;

twisting each of said planar lead parts such that each of said pairs has top end parts which face each other with a gap therebetween;

10 inserting one of said temperature sensing elements between the mutually facing top end parts of each one of said pairs of planar lead parts in the corresponding gap and electrically connecting the electrodes on said inserted one temperature sensing element individually to the top end parts of said corresponding one pair of planar lead parts; and

15 cutting each of said planar lead parts from said base part to form lead terminals of specified lengths for said temperature sensors.

16. The method of claim 15 further comprising the step of covering said temperature sensing elements and said planar lead parts with an electrically insulating material after said temperature sensing elements are attached to said lead frame.

17. A method of mounting a temperature sensor to a base board having throughholes therethrough, said method comprising the steps of:

preparing a temperature sensor comprising a temperature sensing element having electrodes thereon and elongated electrically conductive lead lines each attached to a corresponding one of said electrodes, said lead lines being elastic and each having one end attached to the corresponding electrode and a non-straight part proximal to the other end thereof;

inserting said lead lines into corresponding ones of said throughholes;

causing said lead lines to stand up obliquely to said base board by hooking the non-straight parts at said throughholes.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein said lead lines are each bent approximately in a semi-circular form in a same direction at said non-straight part.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein said lead lines are each bent in a same direction at said non-straight part.

20. The method of claim 19 wherein said lead lines are each bent also approximately in a semi-circular form in a same direction at said non-straight part.

Abstract of the Disclosure

A temperature sensor has lead lines made of an elastic material each attached to a corresponding one of electrodes on a temperature sensing element such as an NTC thermistor element. The lead lines may each have a non-straight part where they are bent or deformed into a semi-circular shape such that, when these lead lines are inserted into throughholes prepared through a circuit board, the non-straight parts are hooked at the throughholes and the portions of the lead lines above the circuit board will stand up obliquely. Instead of lead lines, a pair of elongated planar lead terminals each with a twisted top end part may be connected to the electrodes such that the top end parts of the pair of lead terminals face each other and can support the temperature sensing element more securely in between. Such temperature sensors can be produced by preparing many temperature sensing elements and a lead frame with a linearly elongated base part and pairs of planar lead parts extending perpendicularly from the base part, twisting these planar lead parts and inserting the temperature sensing elements between mutually facing pairs of top end parts of these planar lead parts and cutting them to separate them from the base part.

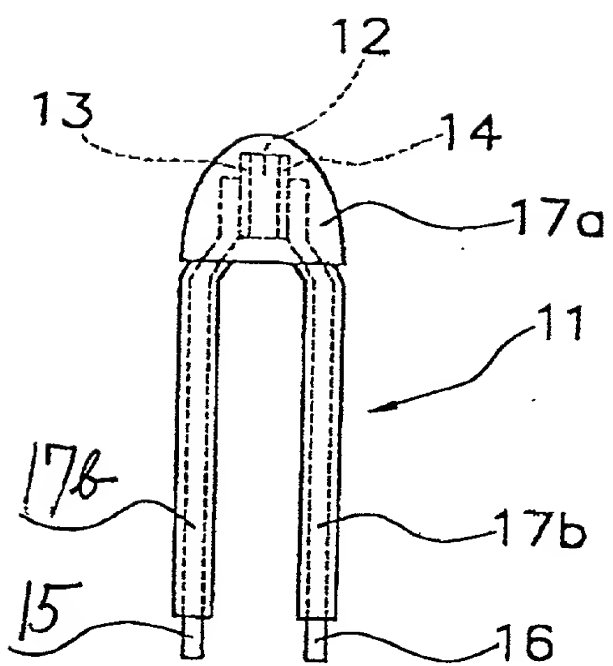


Fig. 1

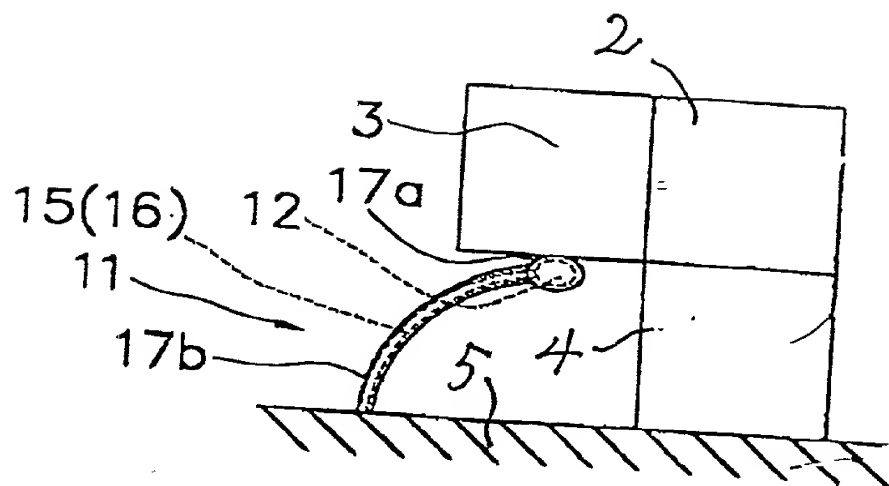


Fig. 2

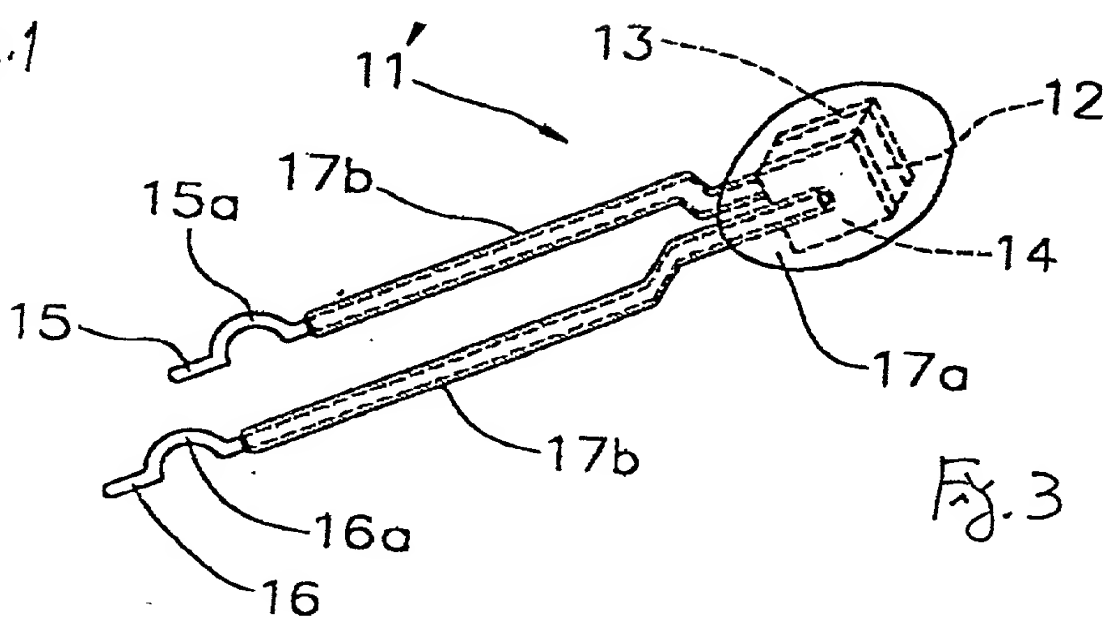


Fig. 3

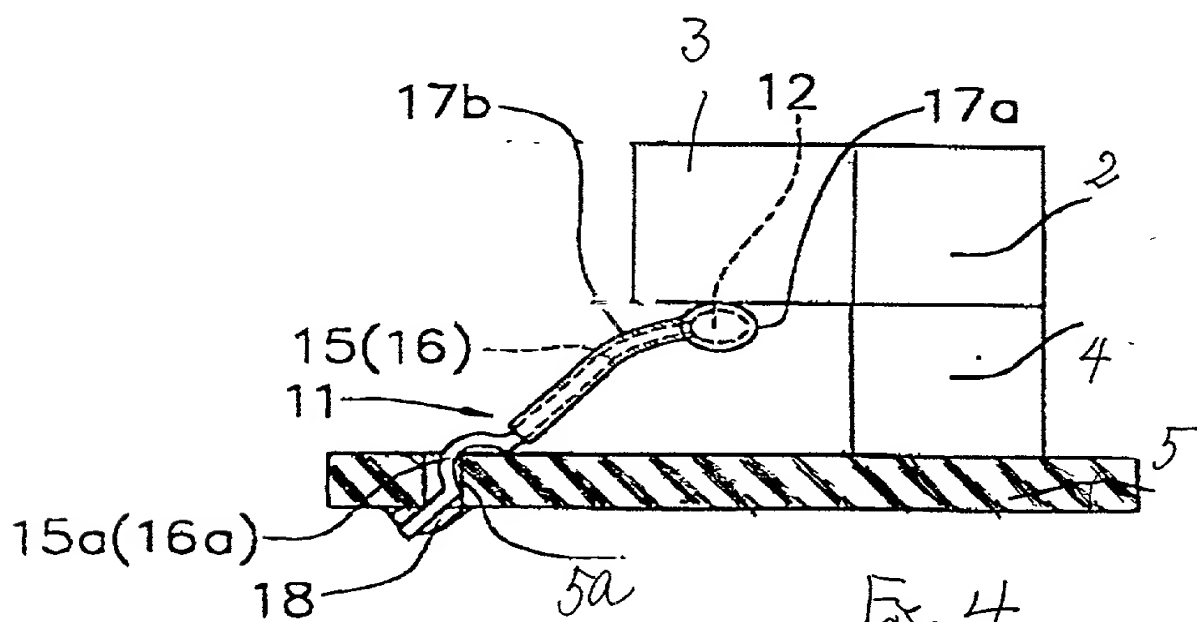


Fig. 4

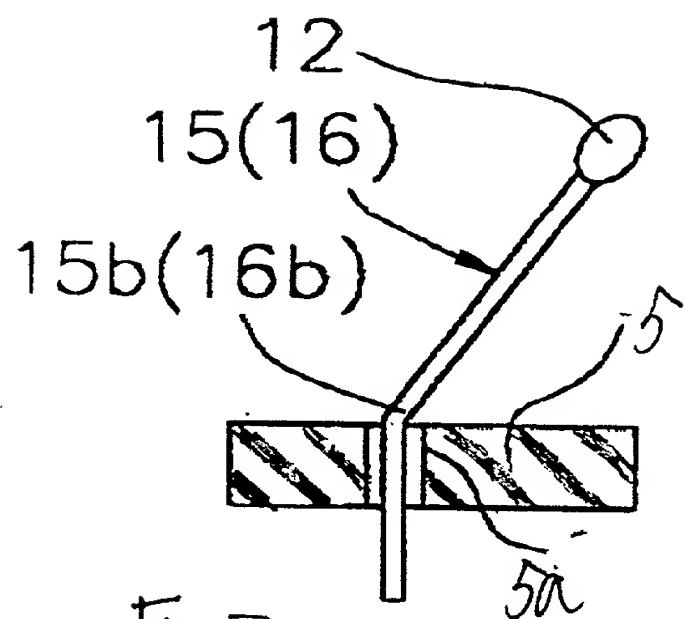


Fig. 5

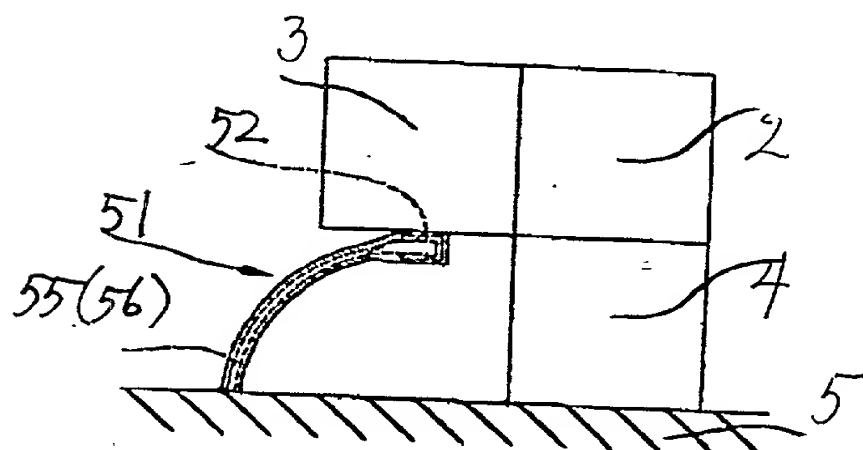


Fig. 8

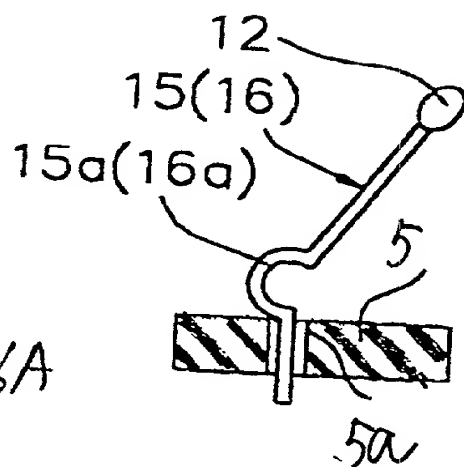


Fig 6A

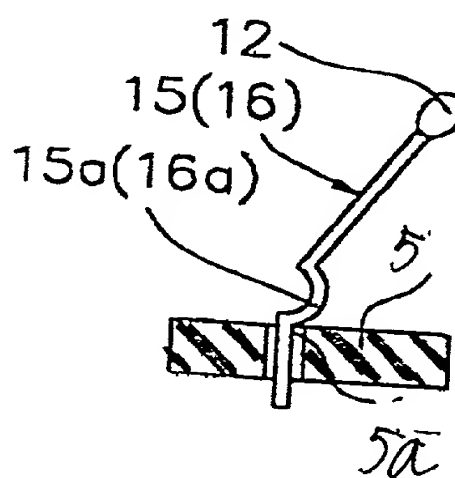


Fig 6B

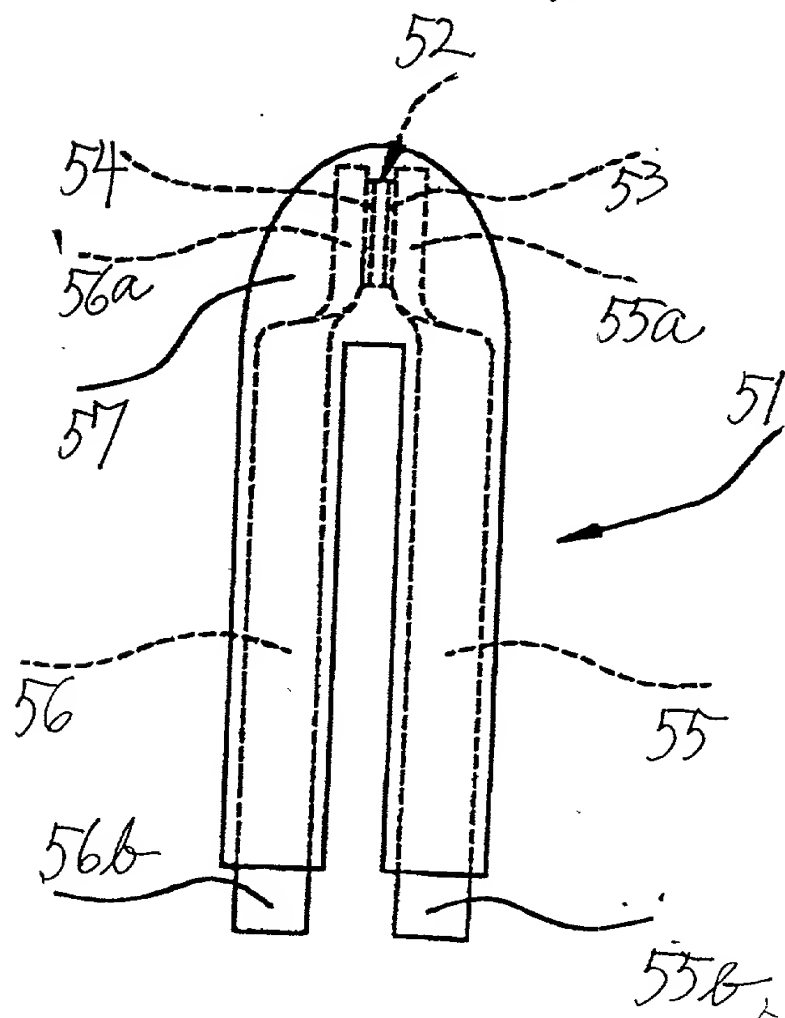


Fig. 7

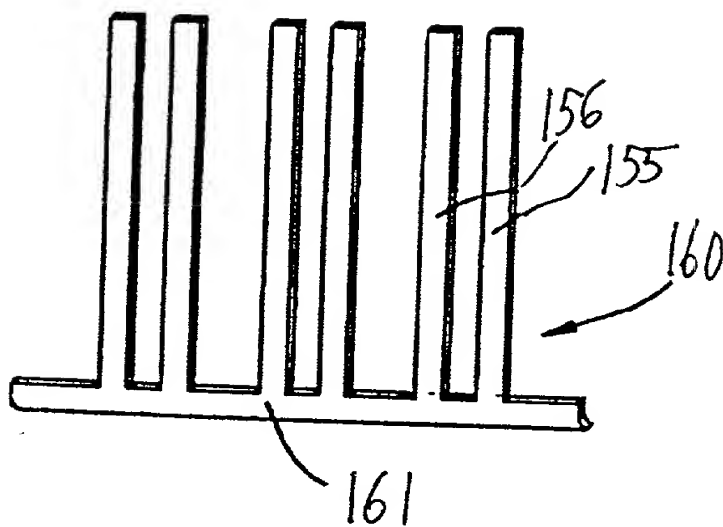


Fig. 9A

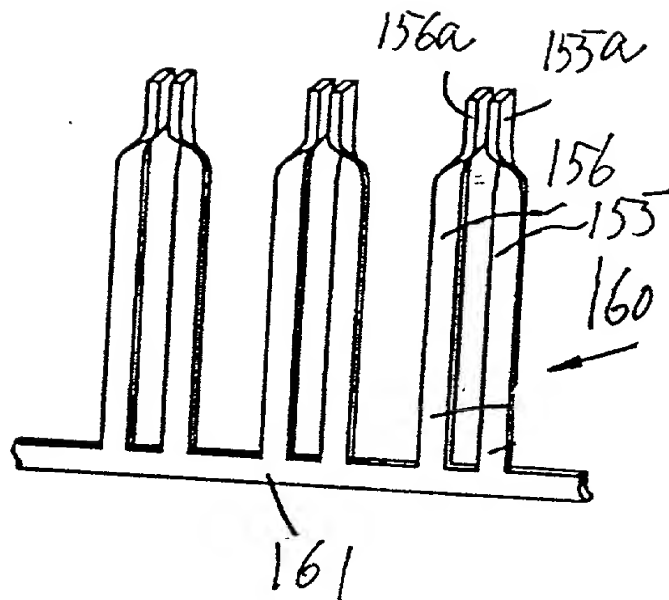


Fig. 9B

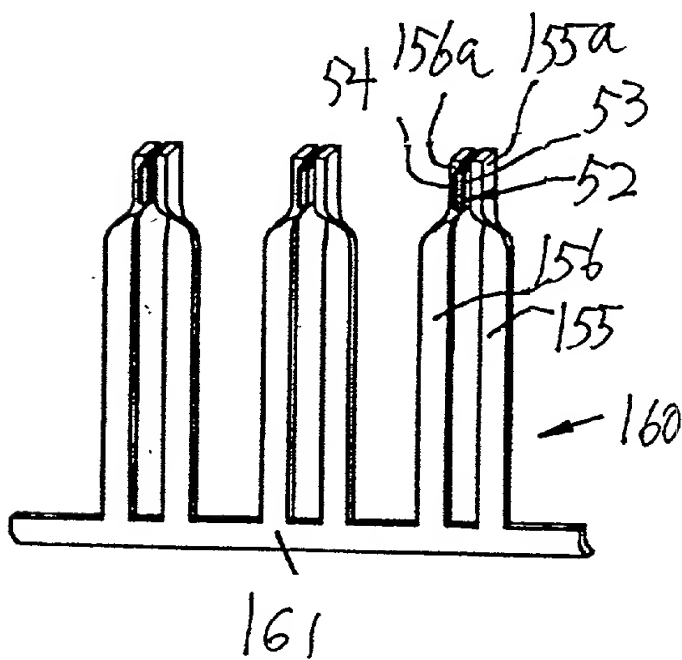


Fig. 9C.

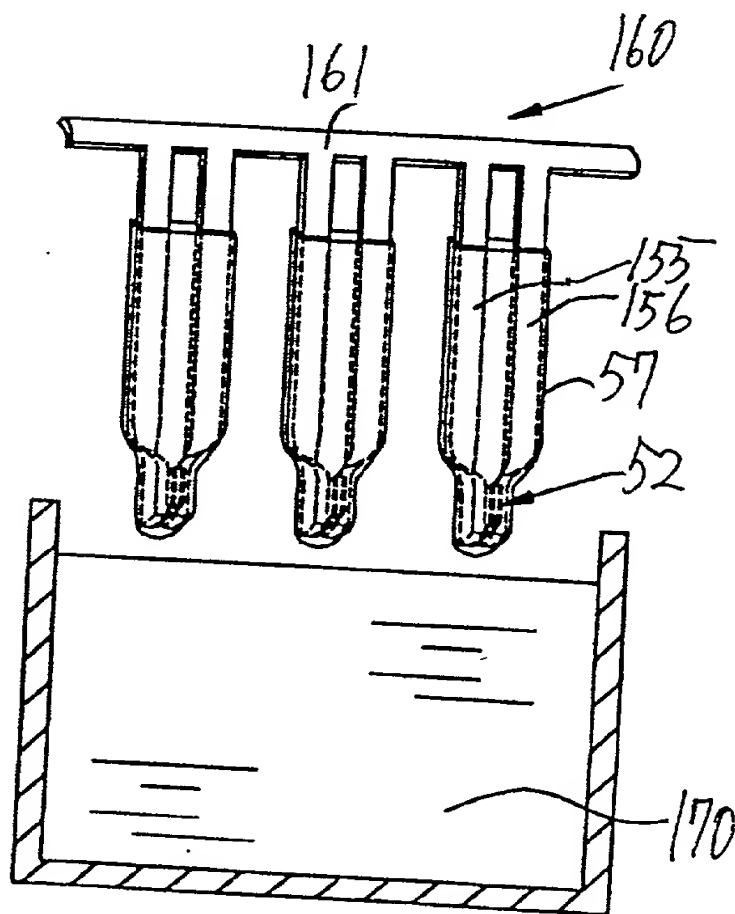


Fig. 9D

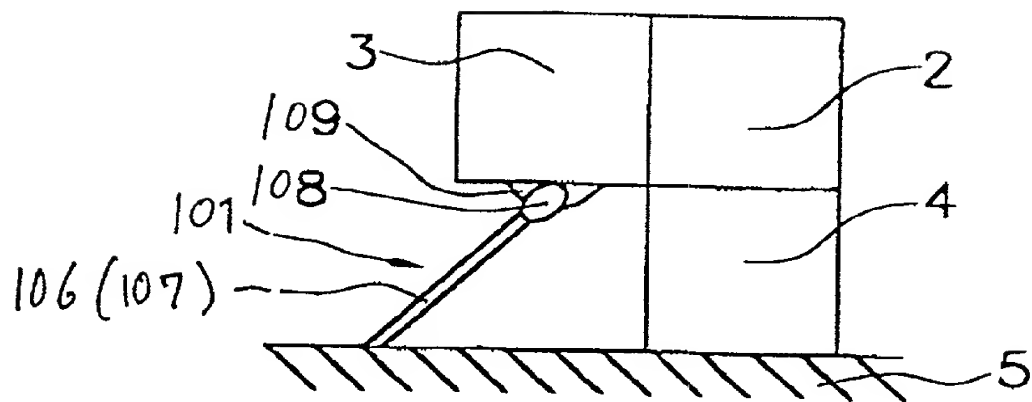


Fig. 10A  
(PRIOR ART)

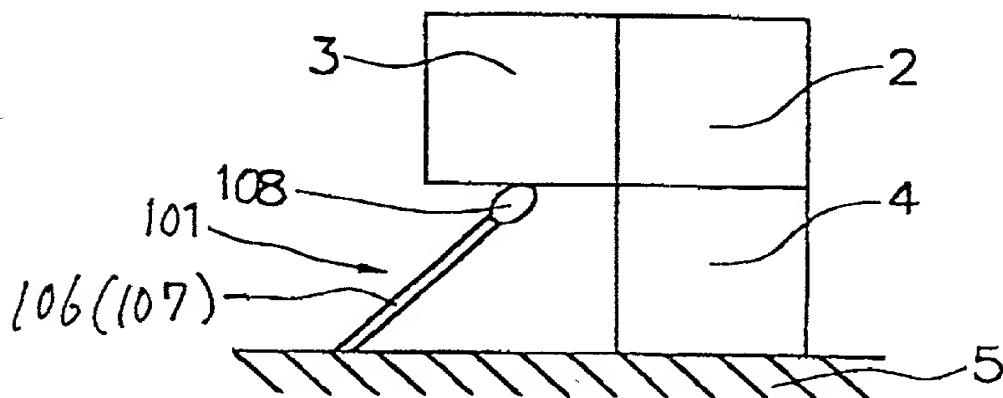


Fig. 10B  
(PRIOR ART)

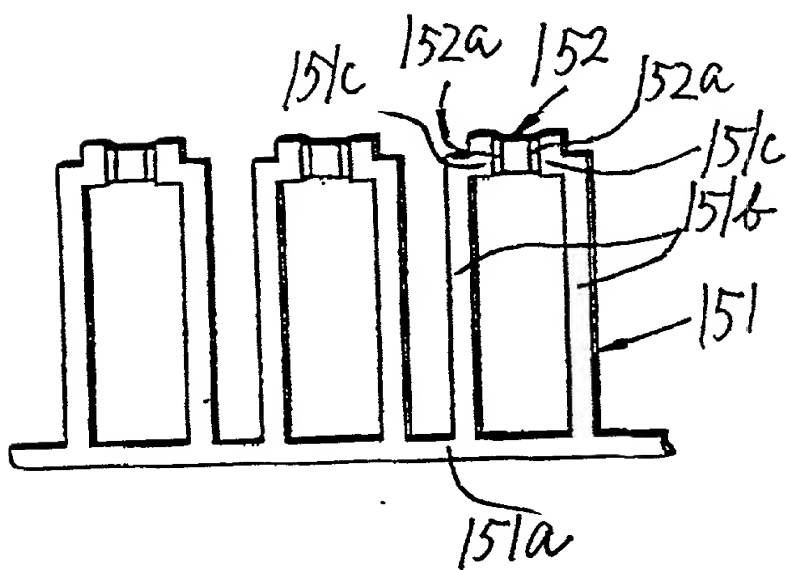


Fig. 11  
(PRIOR ART)

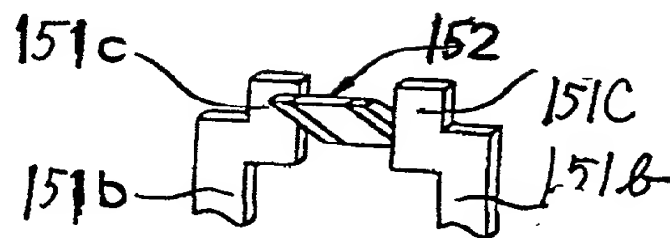


Fig. 12A (PRIOR ART)

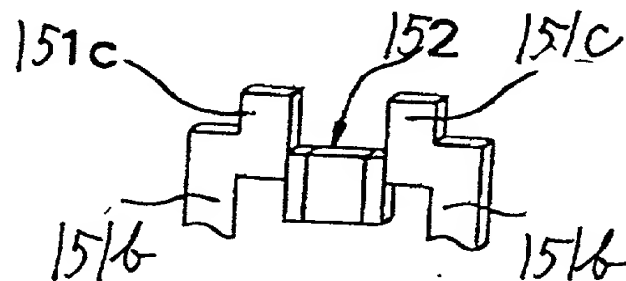


Fig. 12B (PRIOR ART)

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled TEMPERATURE SENSOR, METHOD OF PRODUCING SAME AND METHOD OF MOUNTING SAME TO A CIRCUIT BOARD, the specification of which

(check one) ☒ is attached hereto.

☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as  
Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_  
and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge my duty to disclose to the office all information known to me to be material to patentability of this application, in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56, which is defined on the attached page.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

| Prior Foreign Application(s) |                           |   | Priority Claimed                           |                                |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| <u>11-102965</u><br>(Number) | <u>Japan</u><br>(Country) | <u>09 April 1999</u><br>(Day/Month/Year Filed)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>Yes | <input type="checkbox"/><br>No |
| <u>11-146799</u><br>(Number) | <u>Japan</u><br>(Country) | <u>26 May 1999</u><br>(Day/Month/Year Filed)    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>Yes | <input type="checkbox"/><br>No |
| <u>11-234109</u><br>(Number) | <u>Japan</u><br>(Country) | <u>20 August 1999</u><br>(Day/Month/Year Filed) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>Yes | <input type="checkbox"/><br>No |



I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulation, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

| (Application<br>Serial No.) | Filing Date) | (Status)<br>(patented, pending,<br>abandoned) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---|
|-----------------------------|--------------|---|

| (Application<br>Serial No.) | Filing Date) | (Status)<br>(patented, pending,<br>abandoned) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---|
|-----------------------------|--------------|---|

| (Application<br>Serial No.) | Filing Date) | (Status)<br>(patented, pending,<br>abandoned) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---|
|-----------------------------|--------------|---|

I hereby appoint the following attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: Gerald P. Parsons, Reg. No. 24,486; Martin F. Majestic, Reg. No. 25,695; J. Suzanne Siebert, Reg. No. 28,758; James S. Hsue, Reg. No. 29,545; Alison de Runtz, Reg. No. 37,119; Keiichi Nishimura, Reg. No. 29,093;

\_\_\_\_\_; provided that if any one of said attorneys ceases being affiliated with the law firm of Majestic, Parsons, Siebert & Hsue P.C. as partner, employee or of counsel, such attorney's appointment as attorney and all powers derived therefrom shall terminate on the date such attorney ceases being so affiliated.

Direct all telephone calls to KEIICHI NISHIMURA at (415) 248-5500.

Address all correspondence to:



**020227**

Customer No.: 020227

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Title 18, United States Code, §1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Citizenship:

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## **Section 1.56 Duty to Disclose Information Material to Patentability.**

(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§ 1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

- (1) prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and
- (2) the closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.

(b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and

- (1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim; or
- (2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:
  - (i) Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or
  - (ii) Asserting an argument of patentability.

A prima facie case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish a contrary conclusion of patentability.

(c) Individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application within the meaning of this section are:

- (1) Each inventor named in the application;
- (2) Each attorney or agent who prepares or prosecutes the application; and
- (3) Every other person who is substantively involved in the preparation or prosecution of the application and who is associated with the inventor, with the assignee or with anyone to whom there is an obligation to assign the application.

(d) Individuals other than the attorney, agent or inventor may comply with this section by disclosing information to the attorney, agent, or inventor.